# WINNSBORO.

TUESDAY, :::: FEB. 14, 1865.

TO OUR FRIENDS

Who desire to sustain our publications we say come forward and subscribe at once, and by your countenance and support, put upon a sure foundation your district paper.

Our office is at the old stand of the Herald and Register, where we will be pleased to see all who may give us a call. For terms, &c., see first page.

#### TO OUR PATRONS.

Should any of our patrons fail to receive their papers promptly, they will please notify us immediately of the fact. Our carriers are not yet thoroughly acquainted with their routes, but we hope soon to have everything working orderly

### OUR PAPER.

We instructed the carriers yesterday morning to leave a copy of the News at the residence or place of business of every resident in the town, and if any of our friends failed to receive a copy, which was sent as a specimen, we regret the occurrence.

Specimen copies will be supplied by calling at the office, where we will be pleased to receive orders at any time and enter up subscriptions.

# OUR APPEARANCE.

The appearance of the News yesterday, we regret, fell short of our expectations in consequence of the re-adjustment of machinery and the want of appliances not yet completed. In a few days we hope to complete every arrangement neceasary, and then we assure our friends that the mechanical appearance of the News shall be equal to that of any other paper published in the Confederacy.

### RUMORS.

We received on Sunday night from passengers and other sources, a quantity of rumors of the most exciting character, but although we concluded they were mainly correct, we did not give publici. ty to them, for the reason that we regarded them contraband to the press, inasmuch as our telegraphic agent did not furnish dispatches on the same sub-

We will endeavor to avoid giving publication to sensational reports, as the public mind is already sufficiently agitated; and we now caution the people against lending a willing ear to the against lending a willing ear to the olina remaining distinct; and the access-many rumors which may be put affoat, sion to the number of States which after by "the reliable gentleman," especially the one with "the black carpet bag," as no doubt he is much more alarmed than

### DEPARTURE OF THE MILITIA.

The militia forces, liable to duty, in Fairfield District, departed on Saturday afternoon under command of Col. JAMES R. AIREN, to rendezvous at Columbia, S. C. The men appeared to be in excollent trim and cheerful. They will do their duty when called upon to face the invader. May Gon protect and return them in safety to their friends and loved

# THE NEWS.

Of course it cannot be expected that we will furnish a full history of passing events until we have received a full share of exchanges. We will do the best, under the circumstances, that we possi bly can. As soon as papers commence coming to us, and we have a wider scope for making our selections, we will endeavor to fill our sheet with more interosting matter.

for we.

Hon, B. F. Perry has received the appointment of Judge of the Confederate States Court for the District of South Carolina, vice Hon. A. G. Magrath, who resigned in consequence of having been elected Governor of the State. His Honor Judge Perry qualified and entered upon the duties of his responsible position on Monday last .- Columbia Guardian, 13th inst.

Dr. Johnson, at a late period of his live, observed to Sir Joshua Rea If a man does not make new ances as he passes through life soon find himself left alone. A sir, should keep his friendship in con-stant repair."

#### RECOGNITION

The Richmond Sentfuel, in an article discussing the probability of recognition by the great powers of Europe, reminds us of the following historical and politi-

France, on the 5th of February, 1798 acknowledged the independence of the thirteen American colonies, as so many independendent States. Even the article of Confederation were not then adopted. The United Netherlands fol-lowed this example October 8th, 1782, and Sweden April 3d, 1783. Great and Sweden April 3d, 1783. Great Britain, in the Treaty of Peace, concluded September 3d, 1783, recognized the several States in like manner, as so many independent communities. This recognition embraced Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, by name; and it territorially included Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. The remaining Confederate States ecame possessed by their organization and admission, of equal rights with the original States, and stand on the same footing. The independent nationality of Texas was recognized by France in 1836 and by Great Britain in 1.840. She did not enter the Union until 1.845. In no other form has the nationality of the American States over been, acknowledged by the European Courts. John Adams was sent in 1777; to represent the States in France, and was soon after succeeded there by Dr. Franklin. They both received their authority from the "Congress of Delegates" of the several States. The Articles of Confedera tion were not adopted till March, 1781 Mr. Adams, under an appointment revived in 1776, remained as Minister to England till 1788.

The Union formed by the Articles of Confederation was dissolved March 3d, The Union under the Constitution did not go into operation until April 30, 1789, and then only as eleven States, Rhode Island and North Carolina, for a time remaining aloof.

In all these changes for the agency of conducting their foreign intercourse, the States deemed no notification necessary to other governments. No recognition was asked for any such nation as the Confederation of States, for there was no such created; nor any such nation as the United States, for the same reason. The government established by the articles of Confederation, and by the Con-stitution, were the mere foreign agencies of the States, the true sovereigns whose nationality was already acknowledged. The European governments conceded to us the right to change the form of this agency whenever we pleased. The recognition of the independence of the States survived all these changes unharmad, the disbanding of the Confeder ation in 1783; the interregaum of fiftyof the States which then continued for some time, Rhode Island and North Carwards occurred from time to time. The ministers sent by the Federal agent were received on the original acknowledgement of the nationality of the several States and no, other. No other was desired, no other was proffered, no other was thought necessary or appropriate.

Let us notice some of the consequences which may be deduced from this view of the case, looking at it from a foreign stand point, and excluding all reference to our own controversy as to the right of Secession, France and England might say that Mr. Lincoln was appointed in 1860 by an election in which all the States participated; that thus he was regularly constituted the diplomatic representative of all the States for a specified term : that, as such, Europe recognized him as appointed according to our own forms. After the fourth of March next, he will sust in, however, a different character. He will have entered upon a term of service to which various States, acknowledged by Europe as independent, had no part in electing him. He cannot claim to have any commission from Virginia and North Carolina, or the rest of the Confederate States. He can show no an North Carolina, or the rest of the federate States. He can show no authority to represent them. These latter States at once refrained, and were expenses the states at once refrained. cluded, from all share in his appointment. Ofthis, Europe is duly notified, and it would be both an outrage and a perfidy to acknowledge, as the representative of States recognized as independent, an agent in whose appointment they had no share. As well might the Emperor Maximillian assume to represent the Confederate States as the man who rules at Washington. Virginia and the rest agency frequently in the past, and it has been accorded-how can the right be questioned now?

Their responsibility for Lincoln's appointment as the organ for foreign intercourse, has been discharged by the ex-piration of the term for which he was elected. In the new appointment they

had no part, and were allowed none; and houce it cannot be pretended that it represents them either in substance or We say such views as these may well be adopted by France and England, without reference to the other merits of our cause; and we do not see how they can be overlooked or how they could be met. And taking into consideration the duties which these governments owe to their own people, to their own dignity, to sound international principles, and to us-duties, however, which they have declined until the neglect has become a severe reproach -- we think it very reasonable and very probable that they will indeed profit by the common opportunity to abandon their present position with a good grace.

In a recent debate in Congress, Mr. Wigfall spoke as follows:

The President, in a speech in Georgia stated that two thirds of the army were absent. Compel these men to return to their posts and you have no need for negro

Mr. Browne-"How will you get them back?

Mr. Wigfall—How! By placing that great captain, Joseph E. Johnston, in command of that army. Do that, and these men will need no invitation or appeal to return. He (Wigfall) was fighting for slavery, and for nothing else. The patent of nobility is in the color of the skin. He wanted to live in no country in which the man who blacked his boot and curried his horse was his equal. Give the negroes muskets and make them sol diers, and the next subject introduced for discussion will be miscegenation-the negro wonch will be placed on an equality with our wives, our mothers and our sisters He wanted to live in no free negro country. There were white men enough on our muster rolls to win this fight, and he thanked God that we now had an officer in command of the armies of the Confederate States, who would so direct matters as in all probability to insure success.

We see no real, tangible cause for deondency. The great heart of the nation, the bone and sinew of the country, the brave veterans in the field - all, all are hopeful; yea, sanguine of ultimate success. Why should we despond? Is not our cause just, and will nov the God of battles defend the right?

Our material is yet ample, and adequate and sufficient -our resources abundant; and let but the popular pulse of our gallant army-all vibrate with unanimity-and depend upon it the day will not be far distant when the bught sun of liberty and independence will shine upon us .- Columbia Carolinian.

While the Prince of Wales was at Hebron he and his suite obtained permission to visit the Cave of Machpelah, Abraham's burial place. They are the first christians who have been allowed to enter it since the Crusades, nearly seven hundred years ago. Dr. Stanley says everything is kept in the most beautiful order, and nothing could be more satisfactory than the state in which the tombs are preserved. Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Sarah, Rebecca and Leah are buried there.

The New York Herald protests gainst the draft in that city, as being disproportionate. It says that because New York voted for McClellan, the Administration appears determined to have its revenge in an excessive and unust enrollment.

The Houston Telegraph says the nitre and mining bureau in Texas is now producing nitre enough to supply the de-partment with gunpowder. It is capa-ble of producing 5,000 pounds per day.

Says Artemns Ward: "Yu ma differ as much as you please about the style of a young lady's figger, but I tell you konfidentially if she has forty thousand dol lars the figger is about as near rite as you will get it.

# Wanted to Mire.

OR purchase, a good house servant, wash er and ironer. To such, a comfortable home and kind treatment will be given.

feb 18'65—42tw2 O. R. THOMPSON.

### Confederate Taxes.

FAIRPIELD DISTRICT. THE Department requires that the Adva-lorem Tax, Non-Agricultural and Sol-diers Tax shall be closed forthwith. Defaulting tax payers must pay immedi-

tely: The soldiers tax of one fifth to be paid in currency) on Agricultural property, will be collected in Vimeborocommencing on the lat day of March next and daily to the end of the month. And as soon as all your tithe is delivered procure from the Pest Quarter. Master a certificate stating the value of the tithe so that the deduction may be made by the District Collector and any balance found due may be collected.

octed.
O. R. THOMPSON.
14th District Collector. feb 18'65-dlaw5twlaw4

SOUTH CAROLINA.

FROM THE FRONT. In a cavalry engagement last Friday with Gen. Kilpatrick near Aiken, Gen. Wheeler achieved a considerable success, charging and driving back the enemy five miles to their entrenchment.

Heavy skirmishing is going on at Orangeburg the exact results of which we have not heard reported. If our troops should be compelled to retire from that point, we suppose they will take the line of the Congaree River to protect the positions of Kinge Ile and Commbia.

A portion of the force of the enemy, we do not know how large, crosed the railroad yesterday below Orangeburg C. H. This would appear to be a divergence from the direction they have hitherto pursued, and may indicate the purpose of crossing the Santee, and going to the eastern part of the State and thence into North Carolina, cutting the North Eastern Railroad at Florence. Rumors locate other parties Florence. Rumors locate other parties on the North Edisto about Jones' Bridge and near Knott's P. O. These, however, lack confirmation.

The cars yesterday proceded no further down than Louisville-Guardian, 13th.

#### VIRGINIA.

AFFAIR WITH THE ENEMY ON HATCHER'S RUN.

The following official dispatch from ion. Lee has been received at the War Department : HDOR'S ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

February, 6, 1865.

To Gen. & Cooper:

The enemy moved in strong force yes terday to Hatcher's run. Part of his infantry, with Gregg's cavalry, crossed and proceeded on the Vaughn road, the infantry to Cattail creek, the cavalry to Dinwiddie Court House, where its advance encountered a pertion of our exvalr. and retired. In the afternoon parts of Hill's and Gordan's troops demonstra ted against the left of Hatcher's run, near Armstrong's mill. Finding him intrenched, they were withdrawn after dark. During the night the force that had advanced beyond the creek returned to it and were reported to be re-crossing. This morning Pegram's division moved down the right bank of the creek to reconnoitre, where it was vigorously at-tacked. The battle was obstinately contested for several hours, but Gen. Pegram being killed, while bravely encouraging his men, and Col. Hoffman wounded, some confusion occurred, and the division was pressed back to its original po-Evans' division, ordered by sition. Gen. Gordon to support Pegram's charged the enemy and forced him back, but was in turn compelled to retire, Mahone's division arriving, the enemy was driven rapidly to his defences on Hatcher's run, Our loss is reported to be small; that of the enemy not supposed great. R. E. LEE.

Gen, John C. Breckinridge mitered upon the discharge of his duties as Secretary of War on Tuesday last, 7th inst.

General Superfendent's Office, 海南海南部

CHARLOTTE & S. C. RAILEOAD COLUMBIA, S. C., January 19,18 NTIL further notice, this con not receive or forward PRI
FREIGHT for Charlotte or points be
JAMES ANDERSON feb 18'65 General Superintendent

State Record of Names of De-SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE

COLUMBIA, January 16, 1865. UNDER appointment by the Legislature to prepare this Record, I carnestly appeal to the families or friends of our deceased soldiers to send me at once their names &c., while there is an opportunity to secure accurate information. Hospital registers and reports of casualties from the army are deficient in the information required; it must

be obtained at home.

The Record will date back to the beginning of the war, and include all who have been killed in battle or died of wounds received in battle, or from disease or accident. If yon have been so fortunate as not to lose frierd or relative, yet remember that it is noble to rescue from oblivion the name of but one friendless youth who had gone from your neighborhood to die in our cause.

Give—1. Name in full. 2. From what District. 3. Rank. 4. Company. 5. Regiment and arm of service. 6. Died, year, month, day. 7. Cause of feath, and remarks (as where he died, age, previously wounded, &c. Circulars and blanks to be filled will be serit to such as desire them. No fee or expense is incurred by any one for having the record you have been so fortunate as not to lose

is incurred by any one for having the record made. The State is endeavoring to fulfill a sacred of ligation in securing now suarresacred obligation in securing now, a cording for posterity, the names of sons who have fallen in the Convention manithis should be to their memories, at otheir memori

BY THE P VITH THAN Confederate fasting, hur

CC, APPOINTING A DAY OF CLLATION AND PRAYER,

.—The Congress of the
have, by a joint resoluappoint a day of public
and prayer, with thanksGod.

MIGHERALITATION

duty, at all times, and eknowledge our dependanbmission our manifold His footstool, confessing our manifold complicating His gracions pardon, implor His Divine help, and devoutly render hanks for the world be to blessing ich He has you

Let the hears tritely and trees tilze in His conof a Father, ilers; that the Lord pr armies, and es; and that into His h for us a lastin

nd praise which progress goodness, and nick He has extended to us amine trials and aufferings of

protracted atbody war. Now, there, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS. Now, there, It JEFFERSON DAVIS, President our Confederate States of America, Gue this, my proclamation, appointing DAY, the 10th day of March next, as a di public fasting, humiliation and prayer, the thanksgiving.) for "invoking the I and guidance of Almighty God:" and cornecte invite all additional control of the second control God;" and carnestly invite all soldiers and citizen observe the same in a spirit

of reverenciatence and prayer.
Given unde hand and the seal of the
Confederatates, at Richmond, this
twenty-Day of January, in the year
of our Line thousand eight hundred
and sea.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. By the ident : Be in; Secretary of State.

othe ends of the Soldiers. THROUGT THE CONFEDERACY. Railroad lu, Richmond, Feb. 20,'64.

THE fr and relatives of soldiers in the Af Northern Virginia are hereby notified an arrangement has this day been effewith the Southern Express Companyarry all packages of food and wearing at to Richmond, Va.

to seete advantages thus obtained through apress Company, the following instructions be observed: Packajist not contain more than one

hundredis; be well secured, and plainly marked, int at the expense of the ship-per to sif the Soldiers' Relief Associa-

tions, whe located as follows:
In Noarolina, at Raleigh; in Soath
Carolinaumbia; in Georgia, at Augusta;
in Alaba Montgomery, or to any other
point an one of these Associations have
an office

The Aof these Associations will there take clof them, and ghip daily, by Southerross Company, to the proper igents respective States at Richmond who withen distributed to the proper dealers. individuers.
To me wishes of the soldiers, and to

give thertain and speedy communicapeny heed to give this freight prefermorise, the several railroad requested to render the lich facilities as will enas arrangement a complete

As inthern Express Company asponsibility of the Transporta-packages, the Relief Associa-uested to withdraw their agents eretofore acted as travelling If the Relief Association will ncies in the rear of other armenjoy the same privileges here-the army of Northern Vir-F. W. SIMS,

Lt, Col. and Quarterm'r. Awron, Quartermaster Gen'l.

ugusta, Ga., Feb. 20, 1864. Thern Express Company hereby attifiends and relatives of soldiers for the of Northern Virginia and elsewhen they are prepared to carry out arrans as announced in the above card at they will do all in their power to fucquirements.

JAMES SHUTER.

len'l Sup't and Acting Pres't.

Phily North By II. of sub ree me 

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